

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably rain or snow to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 36; lowest, 24.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 1.

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ONE CENT

In Greater New York, 11 E. 12th St., New York City, N. Y. 10003.

LEAK HUNTERS HALT HEARINGS TO AID BROKERS

Demand for Data Modified
to Save Trouble and
Expedite Work.

SYMBOLS TO SHOW
CLIENTS' ACCOUNTS

Names Not to Be Disclosed
Except Those House Res-
olution Covers.

In searching for evidence of a leak on the part of the House Rules Committee modified yesterday its previous demand on the members of the New York Stock Exchange for data concerning stock transactions.

While to some the changing of the form of the call for facts concerning stock dealings at the time the prospect of peace caused a break on the exchange seemed like a backdown on the part of the committee, Chairman Robert L. Henry insisted that the new plan provided a means for more speedily getting the information desired.

At the request of the Rules Committee the governors of the Stock Exchange adopted yesterday afternoon a new set of resolutions in which they told the members to defer action on the original request until Tuesday and in which they asked the members to furnish the following data:

A complete trial balance in detail on the part of the members of their general and customers' accounts at the close of business on December 31 last, specifying under each account long and short positions and including only accounts of 100 shares or more.

A copy of the purchase and sales books from December 10 to 23 inclusive, and a statement of the transfers of securities from one member to another where no sale has been made, excluding lots of stocks.

Symbols to Each Account.
The new request calls upon the brokers to submit the above data by assigning symbols to each account, the small lot traders being excluded from the inquiry. The key to these symbols is to be furnished in another envelope to be sent to the chairman of the clearing house committee of the exchange.

That envelope is to be opened by the committee of the exchange, and the committee that the names of the individual members of the exchange are to be included in the Congressional resolution will be published.

The Congressional committee, having made arrangements with the board of governors to send these requests to the hearing on the exchange, suspended the hearing until after the exchange of the committee to the committee, and the committee that the names of the individual members of the exchange are to be included in the Congressional resolution will be published.

Members of the committee believe that by eliminating the small traders and by limiting the brokers to furnish the trial balances on December 31 and the copies of the purchases and sales for the period under scrutiny they have reduced the amount of work that would be required of the brokers' office forces.

Early Returns Expected.
The committee were moved to modify their original demand by the many given before the hearing yesterday morning by Senator Sherman, chairman of the exchange clearing house committee, that it would require small houses two weeks and large firms a month to compile the facts desired by the committee. The representatives believe that they will get the new information within a few days.

Through the committee's opinion of the hearing, however, the committee believes that they will get the new information within a few days.

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ROFRANO WITNESS KILLED IN STREET

"Chocolate" Zurica Lured to Brooklyn and Assassinated.

"Chocolate," or Salvatore Zurica, of 119 Third St., Brooklyn, whose testimony helped bring about the indictment of Michael A. Rofrano for the murder of Michael Giamari, was shot and killed last night at Fourth Avenue and Second Street, Brooklyn. According to the story he told the police as he lay dying on a cot in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital he was lured there by the men who caused his death.

Zurica, after having caused the former deputy street cleaning commissioner to be killed on that spot for his life, escaped, and later, when he was lured to the spot on the stand, refused to stick to his story.

Zurica received a telephone message yesterday afternoon to the effect that a certain girl of his acquaintance wanted to see him in Brooklyn. He went, and found the girl, whom he knew waiting for him. One first at him and he fell, mortally wounded.

At the hospital Zurica told the detective the whole story. On his testimony they arrested Michael Giamari at 275 Carroll Street, named by the dying man as the one who lured him to Brooklyn, and James Latico, known in the underworld as "Lefty Latico." Zurica was held on a charge of homicide after Zurica had identified him as the man with the revolver. Zurica died a few minutes after his death.

At Grimaldi's home the detectives found Hilda Peterson of 246 Seventh Street, who said that Grimaldi had brought her to this city from Springfield, N. Y., and forced her to live with him. She was held as a material witness.

JESSE POMEROY
WINS LONG FIGHT

Noted Prisoner's Solitary Confinement Term Comes to an End.

Boston, Jan. 24.—Jesse Pomeroiy, who has been for forty-one years in solitary confinement at the State Prison at Charlestown, was granted equal privileges with other prisoners by the Executive Council today.

Convicted of murder at 15, Pomeroiy was locked up two years later in a cell lighted from a window in the ceiling, so he might not gaze on his fellow-men. He was barred as far as possible from human companionship. Two years later he was allowed more opportunities for exercise in the prison yard and was allowed to attend church services twice on Sunday, sitting apart from the other men.

Now, at the age of 57 years Pomeroiy will move into a cell where he can see passersby, will be allowed to exercise with other prisoners, sit with them at the church services and at the prison entertainments and will be given the same light in the prison shops as his fellow-prisoners.

Pomeroiy was convicted of the brutal murder of two children, following a series of crimes through which he had been in the State Prison for 41 years. He was sentenced to be hanged, but because of his youth the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. On September 7, 1876, he was placed in his solitary cell at the Charlestown Jail.

Reports of sensational attempts to escape have been made from time to time, but he was never found outside of the prison walls. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and he was never found outside of the prison walls.

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MRS. BYRNE HAS THIRD FAST DAY

Birth Control Supporters Beg Her by Resolution to Give Up Idea.

WILSON'S AID SOUGHT
Committee Also to Urge Governor to Ask Repeal of the Statute.

Mrs. Ethel Byrne, who is back in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island for a thirty days stay for disseminating birth control knowledge, should stop her hunger strike according to a resolution adopted yesterday afternoon by the Committee of One Hundred of the birth control advocates. The resolution called Mrs. Byrne was too valuable a member of the organization to lose.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, sister of Mrs. Byrne, said last night that she did not think it would be wise to ask Governor Wilson to ask repeal of the statute. She said that she would continue her strike until the statute was repealed.

Third Day of Fast.
"I took the last food I will take until I am discharged from that hell hole of a workhouse," she declared yesterday morning before her removal to the island. "On Monday I had a cup of coffee, but since then not even a glass of water has crossed my lips. The hardest part of my fast is over—that of sustaining the hunger fight for three days."

Jonah H. Goldstein, lawyer for the birth control advocates, said that the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt will be passed upon by Justice Crosey this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Byrne, seated in the Matron's room of the Tombs, was waiting for the hearing of her appeal. She was noticeably pale. Though she held her head high, she talked with difficulty. Her next trial was at 4 o'clock, when she was to be removed to the island.

At the hearing of her appeal, she was virtually admitted that there had been some correspondence, but declined to disclose its nature.

Starek Failed to Explain.
Beyond indicating that there had been dissatisfaction of some kind over Chief Examiner Starek's work in New York, the Matron's room was not in progress.

Starek was appointed chief examiner in the New York district in 1912. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and he was never found outside of the prison walls.

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BANK EXAMINER STAREK MUST STAY IN NEW YORK

Comptroller Summarily Removes Chief of New York Reserve District.

WILSON'S AID SOUGHT
Committee Also to Urge Governor to Ask Repeal of the Statute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Much mystery surrounds the removal to-day by Comptroller of the Currency William C. Starck of the New York Federal Reserve District. There were hints of an explosion of some kind coming and it was said that banking circles in New York could if they so desired tell an interesting story of what lay behind Mr. Starck's dismissal. The removal of Mr. Starck was announced by Comptroller Williams early this afternoon, but no explanation was made in the announcement of the reasons therefor.

When asked later to give some idea of the charges that had been made against Mr. Starck, Comptroller Williams took refuge behind the phrase that his removal was for the good of the service.

He did say, however, that Starck had been performing his duties as chief examiner since October 15, when at a conference the Comptroller had with him it was suggested that he should leave with pay. Charles F. Richmond, who had been attached to the Treasury Department here, was then sent to New York to act as chief examiner, and has been there ever since. The order for Starck's removal was not made until today.

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ENGLAND BARS SHELLS FOR U. S.

Won't Allow Hadfields to Deliver Projectiles During War.

SECRETARY WILL BE FORCED TO PURCHASE SUPPLIES FROM HOME MANUFACTURERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—News that the British Government has refused to permit Hadfields Limited of Sheffield, England, to deliver armor piercing projectiles to the American navy in accordance with the contract just awarded by Secretary Daniels was received here today. It came as a blow to the Navy Department.

Despite the prediction of many naval officers Mr. Daniels had believed that the contract which he awarded to the British firm would go through. Now that it has failed the Navy Department is more than ever at the mercy of the very firms which Secretary Daniels has been fighting. The navy must have projectiles and there is no place outside of the American steel companies where they can be obtained.

Mr. Daniels said today that he would not consider permitting Hadfields, Limited, to carry out the contract if the British Government insisted on postponing delivery until after the war. He said with some show of bitterness that he had particularly told Hadfields representative here not to bid unless he knew he could make the deliveries in accordance with the specifications. Mr. Daniels says he was informed that the deliveries could be made.

Contract Not Signed.
It is learned that the contract with Hadfields has not yet been actually signed. As the circumstances of the matter will probably be dropped without effort on the Navy Department's part to exact a penalty.

The fact that prominent persons connected with the American steel companies may have used their influence with the British Government to check Mr. Daniels' duties, who apparently had intended to use foreign competition as a means of forcing the American projectile makers to come down in their prices, is a matter of some interest.

Naval officers generally have taken the view that the British Government would permit deliveries to be made while the war was in progress. With Great Britain buying all the steel she can get in America, it was not expected that she would permit steel production to be so restricted.

Mr. Daniels' dilemma.
Just what action Secretary Daniels will now take is problematical. He says he wants to think it over. He is full of indignation at the action of the British makers are concerned. He is full of indignation at the action of the British makers are concerned.

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GERMAN PRESS IS CHILLY TOWARD WILSON PLANS; REUNTED POLAND A SNAG

Berlin Sends Message Through Gerard

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The American Ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard went to the Foreign Office to-day, whither he was summoned by the Imperial Chancellor for a conversation respecting President Wilson's address to the Senate, says a Berlin despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Amsterdam.

The conference lasted for more than an hour, and later the Ambassador sent a long wireless message to Washington "at the urgent request of the German Government."

In parliamentary circles, says the correspondent, President Wilson's speech is generally believed to be a last move for peace, and that if it is unsuccessful the President will be obliged to side finally with one of the belligerent groups.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Five Democratic leaders of the Senate, three of them members of the Foreign Relations Committee, had a long conference with President Wilson to-night at the White House. Afterward all of them refused to talk.

In the conference were Chairman Stone and Senators Pomeroy and Saulsbury of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senators Walsh and Hoke Smith.

WILSON'S SPEECH
STIRS UP FIGHT

Senate Shelves Discussion Resolution, but Talks Two Hours About It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—After a stirring debate in the Senate lasting nearly two hours the resolution of Senator Cummins of Iowa setting apart next Monday for consideration of the President's address was to-day sent to the calendar. It cannot be recalled from that legislative limbo except by a majority of the Senate.

While the resolution is dead literally, its spirit lives and it will walk forth on occasions until the end of the session to nettle the President and his advisers. That was conceded in the debate to-day. Senator Lodge told the Senate leaders that the Cummins resolution could be construed in only one light—an effort to limit debate on the main issue.

"Any Senator can express his views at any time," said Senator Lodge. That was the way in which most of the Republican Senators regarded the resolution. They felt that it was a question of the President's scheme went merrily on. Several speeches are to be made sooner or later. Even Senator Sherman admitted that the fate of the Cummins resolution would not settle the question whether the President's address should be debated or not. But he appealed to the United States by the Chief Executive to make it a "talk" as he characterized it.

Stump Speech From the Throne.
The debate at times took on almost a sensational turn, when, for example, Senator Sherman of Illinois attacked the President for making the address and said it was a "stump speech from the throne." He also declared that the President's appearance at the Capitol in the work of directing legislation was "an attempt by the power of patronage to influence the Senate and Congress."

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Peace Without Victory Solution Rejected by Cologne "Volks Zeitung."

ENTENTE'S ANSWER
BLOCKS PROPOSAL

Peace Efforts Futile Unless
Foos Abandon Efforts to
Crush Germany.

SHARP CRITICISM
BY "LOKAL ANZEIGER"

It Calls Address to Senate
of "Limited Practical
Importance."

Berlin, Jan. 24, via London, Jan. 25 (Thursday).—The Berlin papers discuss President Wilson's speech at great lengths, with doubts as to whether it will lead to practical results. There is a note of anger that the President apparently moves in an atmosphere of philosophy, ethical theory and political idealism, which is unreal to peoples struggling for existence. Some of the papers persist in noting an anti-German tone and favoritism for the Entente in his speech, where most of the organs point out that President Wilson's ideal of peace without victory is in direct conflict with the plans of conquest outlined in the Entente's recent reply to the United States.

Peace without victory, however, is not wholly rejected. Moderate organs, like the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, strongly indorse it. The conservative newspapers demand German victory and papers like the *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Morgen Post* claim that Germany is already the victor.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* calls forth the Entente's reference to Poland. Powers have done more for the independence of the Poles than has ever been done before, but President Wilson's demand for a united Poland "cannot be realized if it means the separation of the province of Posen and other Polish provinces from Prussia, for this would involve the conquest of millions of Germans to the rule of the Poles, which would be unthinkable."

President Wilson's ideas regarding a permanent organization to preserve peace is discussed from various standpoints. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* even cites Voltaire's famous declaration that eternal peace is only a dream, and not even a beautiful one.

The *Cologne Volks Zeitung* says: "However far we may be from rejecting the President's address, it is still much to be said on the subject of the President's conditions for American collaboration."

Concerning the President's reference to a peace without victory, the *Volks Zeitung* argues that although the Central Powers are entitled to regard themselves as victors, they were prepared for peace by agreement with the Entente, and they are entitled to demand that the President's conditions for American collaboration.

"Hands Off" Poland.
"Moreover," the newspaper continues, "we must reject as entirely irrelevant and even as an intolerable suggestion the President's demand for a united independent Poland. It is only in mind the separation of the region formerly belonging to the Kingdom of Poland and now belonging to the German Empire. In this there is no room for doubt. If the President were to insist on this, he should never mention this subject again."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* agrees in principle with President Wilson's demand for freedom of the seas. In conclusion it puts forward the opinion that the President's action has not served the cause of peace.

The conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* calls the message "an appeal to the conscience of nations," and says that Germany, having maintained peace for more than forty years and having now stretched out its hand for peace, can therefore accept the appeal. It, however, considers it doubtful whether Russia will accept the message in the same spirit, as it raises there has in no way escaped safety of life, liberty or worship or the right of self-determination.

In addition, it points out, the peace conditions as set forth in the Entente's last note are hardly reconcilable with the President's program, since they contain among other things a demand for the surrender of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and the surrender of the German merchant navy and Germany's financial collapse.

Avoidance of "Germany."
The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* objects to the message and declares that it was inspired by preconceived anti-German hatred, and that the application of its principles would mean the destruction of Germany and her allies.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* calls the President's address "a last move for peace, and that if it is unsuccessful the President will be obliged to side finally with one of the belligerent groups."